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TERMS.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospects of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention, is, that they are less exuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributed to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is also highly gratifying to perceive, that the deficiency in the revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of the last year's estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the first of Janurry last, was five millions two hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-three cents. The receipts from that time to the 30th of September last, were nineteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. The receipts of the current quarter, estimated at six millions of dollars, yield, with the sums already received, a revenue of about twenty-five millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to eighteen millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-six cents. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year, amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1827, over that of the first of January last. Instead of five millions two hundred thousand, there will be six millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at twenty-one millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the amount that will probably accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at four millions two hundred and fifty thousand, making for the whole year twenty-five millions and a half, from which the draw-backs being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about twenty millions four hundred thousand dollars, which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of Public Lands, the Bank Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about twenty-three millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the Public debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 3d March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the first of January next, it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of the ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection that even in the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitude of a decline. To produce these alterations of fulness and exhaustion, the relative operations of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign Governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year.—Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1813, which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions, which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been, and are now, redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month: and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year. They constitute a mass of thirty-one millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per cent. more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount, fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent. but to be, as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828. There is scarcely a doubt, that the remaining sixteen millions, might, within a few months, be discharged by a loan at not exceeding five per cent. redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830, By this operation, a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharged of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years, may be greatly facilitated, if not wholly accomplished.

By an act of Congress of 3d March 1825, a loan, for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock, was authorized at an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But, at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful At the last Session of Congress, the condition of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change so soon afterwards occurred, that, had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stocks, or a loan at five per cent. it is morally certain that it might have been effected, and with it a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

With regard to the collection of Revenue of Impost, certain occurrences have, within the last year, been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last Session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all our other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the community than by the rigors of a jealous precaution, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the Collection Laws, a close adherence to which would have caused inconvenience and expense to them, had long become habitual; and indulgences had been extended universally, because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provision may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of unguarded security.

From the reports herewith communicated of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered the present condition and administration of our Military establishment on the land and on the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone no change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that, from a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Colonel has been appointed to command one of the Regiments of Artillery. A supplementary, or explanatory act of the Legislature, appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the Department of War It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity and discipline. That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendence, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having indeed relation to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace. The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion; The distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the Revolutionary War; The maintenance of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes; And the internal improvements and surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the last three sessions of Congress have engaged so much of their attention, and may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

By the act of the 30th of April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated, for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail—the surveys, plans, and estimates, for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of this act, a board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied, in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labors were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates in detail of the expense of execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared that having maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable

At the last Session of Congress, before the board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second report, containing a general plan, and preparatory estimate for the work, and Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals, closed the session with a report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress, at their present session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will be forthwith laid before you.

Under the resolution of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present session, a Board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War. The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence with the Governors of the several States and Territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and upon the improvements of which it is susceptible. The report of the Board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the Army. A million and a half, in the form of pensions, goes as a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come. The appropriation to indemnify those unfortunate remnants of another race, unable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalent, in profitable value; or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burthen of its expenses and charges was weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the act of 20th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the *Gradual increase of the Navy.* At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation the last two years for building ten Sloops of War, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line of battle Ships, twenty Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion; which, with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores. Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 29th April, 1816, was the first development. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and histoy of our country for an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these Confederated States, to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great Naval Power. That, which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, is rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design. They looked forward for a term of years, sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they to their successors to fill up the canvass of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line, and frigates which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration, how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the people of the Union, than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add, for the present, any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use; in the construction of docks, or in laying the foundations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress either of those measures may appear to claim the preference.

Of the small portion of this Navy engaged in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament, to cruise on the Eastern coast of South America In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country advantageously known to foreign nations, have honorably employed multitudes of our seamen in the service of their country, and have inured numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill.—The piracies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But, in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and but for the continual presence of our squadron, would probably have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our own commanders have found it necessary to resist.—From the friendly disposition towards the United States constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the United States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demandedfor injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent despatches of the commanders of our several squadrons, are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A Report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty-five thousand dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeds one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year has swollen from forty-five thousand to nearly eighty thousand dollars. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about two hundred and sixty thousand miles, have been made, and for seventy thousand miles, annually, on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue within the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government was removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has out-stripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

By the Treaties with France and Spain, respectively ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the United States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles: but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provision for the speedy settlement of these claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In conformity with the provision of the act of 20th May last, to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site in the county of Alexandria for a county Jail; both of which objects have been effected. The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and is in such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of maturing at the present session, a system for the regulation and government of the Penitentiary, and defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in this edifice.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation, with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; and on that day, when every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was tuned to gratulation, amid the blessings of Freedom and Independence, which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that penned the ever-memorable declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory. Then glancing through the lapse of time in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fulness and vigour of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country; may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1826.

CONGRESS *of the* U. STATES.

WASHINGTON DEC 7

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hayne obtained leave to introduce the Bankrupt Bill. The Bill was then read a first time. A ressolution was offered by Mr. Barton, of Missouri, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate certain information therein specified in relation to the number of land claims in Missouri and Arkansas upon which patents are withheld. The Senate resolved to proceed to the election of a Chaplain on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the various subjects in the President's Message were, on motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, referred to various Standing and Select Committees. It was resolved that the House would proceed at 12 o'clock to morrow to the election of Chaplain. Mr Little, of Maryland, laid on the table a resolution on the subject of of the apportionment of representation under the fifth enumeration of the people of the United States. *Nat. Journal.*

December 9.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Ryland was elected Chaplain for the present Session.

In the House, a Message from the President enclosed a communication from the Commissioner on the Public Buildings, from which it appears that, during the present year, the expenditures have been as follows: On the Capitol and grounds, $70.045 03; President's square, $3.552 91; on the Penitentiary, $7.168 93, on Washington Jail, $3,550 47; on Alexandria Jail, $500; on the footways between the Capitol and Executive offices, $1.278 46; and on fire engines and hose, $169 14. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, containing the information asked for at the last Session, as to the officers and crew on board the ketch Intrepid when the attack was made on the frigate Philadelphia. A bill was reported by Mr. M'Lane of Delaware, making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary pensioners, &c.

DECEMBER 12.

The Senate was occupied the whole of yesterday in balloting for the Committees, according to the new mode prescribed by the resolution of Mr Chambers.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, embracing some information relative to Indian affairs, in addition to what was communicated at the commencement of the session. The bill for the relief of the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb was taken up in committee of the whole and reported; but on an amendment being proposed, by Mr. White, of Florida, the bill and amendment were laid on the table. A great number of resolutions were offered; among others, one by Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, relative to the quantity and description of merchandise exported from the United States to British colonies, embraced in the late Order in Council. A resolution offered by Mr. Ward of New York, referring to the Library committee the subject of preparing paintings to fill the vacant space in the Rotunda of the Capitol, was adopted. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Martindale of New York, relative to any evasions which may have taken place of the duties imposed by law on imported wool and woollen manufactures. A letter from the sons of the late Benjamin West to the Speaker was laid before the House, asking of Congress to purchase the pictures belonging to Mr. West, which by his death had devolved to his sons. The letter was ordered to be laid on the table and printed. *Journal.*

On motion of Mr. Carson, of N C.: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Morganton to Ashville, North Carolina; by the way of Wm. McGimsey's, Robert Burchfield's, David Baker's, Guthredge Garland's, Caney River, and Big Joy.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the standing committees, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, on the 6th inst:

On Elections.—Mr. Sloane, *Chairman*, Messrs. Hayden Tucker, S. C. Phelps, Hoffman, Alston, Claiborne.

On Ways and Means.—Mr. M'Lane, of Del. *Chairman*, Messrs. Cook, Sprague, Stevenson of Va. Dwight, Marvin, Brent.

On Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Forsyth, *Chairman*, Messrs. Crowninshield, Archer, Everett, Clarke, Worthington, Lawrence.

On the Judiciary.—Mr. Webster, *Chairman*, Messrs. Wright, Rives, Letcher, Humphrey, Owen, Kerr.

On Military Affairs.—Mr. Vance, *Chairman*, Messrs. Drayton, Houston, Ward, Taliaferro, Kittera, Long.

On Naval Affairs.—Mr. Storrs, *Chairman*, Messrs. Holcombe, Bartlett, Dorsey, Markley, Johnson of Ken. Sands.

On Commerce.—Mr. Tomlinson, *Chairman*, Messrs. Cambreleng, Reed, Wurtz, Thompson of Georgia, Little, Pearce.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Scott, *Chairman*, Messrs. Vinton, Jennings, Strong, Whipple, Gurley, Wailes.

On Manufactures.—Mr. Mallory, *Chairman*, Messrs. Condict, Conner, Wickliffe, Davis, White, Stevenson, Penn.

On Agriculture—Mr. Van Rensselaer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Harris, Hallock, Meech, Marvin, Wilson of S. C. Taylor of Va.

On Indian Affairs.—Mr. Cocke, *Chairman*, Messrs. M'Kee, M'Lean of Ohio, Miner, Garnsey, Young, Swan.

On Private Land Claims.—Mr. Buckner, *Chairman*, Messrs. Moore of Alab., Garrison, Locke, Test, Markell, Armstrong.

On Claims.—Mr. Williams, *Chairman*, Messrs. M'Coy, Whittlesey, Wilson of Penn. Barber of Conn. Martindale, Haile.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Ingham, *Chairman*, Messrs. Bartley, Barney, M'Kean, Merriwether, Porter, Baldwin.

On Territories—Mr. Strong, *Chairman*, Messrs. Baylies, Sawyer, Johnson of N. Y. Edwards of Pa. Barringer, Shannon.

On District of Columbia.—Mr. Alexander of Va. *Chairman*, Messrs. Blair, Powell, Ingersoll, Buchanan, Martin, Verplank.

On Military Pensions—Mr. Burges, *Chairman*, Messrs. Anderson, Carey, Varnum, Thompson of Ohio, Harvey, Weems.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Allen of Tennessee, *Chairman*, Messrs. Smith, Plumer, Hasbrouck, Tucker of New-Jersey, Whittemore, Healey.

On Public Expenditures.—Mr. Edwards of N. C. *Chairman*, Messrs. Gist, Hobart, Kidder, Van Horn, Eastman, Polk.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Mr. Moore of Kentucky, *Chairman.*—Messrs. J. S. Mitchell, Herrick.

On Accounts.—Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, *Chairman*, Messrs. Peters, McNiel.

On Militia.—Mr. Metcalfe, *Chairman*, Messrs. Holmes, Barney, Findlay of Ohio, Govan, Hugunin, Mitchell of Tennessee.

On Roads and Canals.—Mr. Mercer, *Chairman*, Messrs. Stewart, Adams of N. Y. Lathrop, Wood of Ohio, Mitchell of Maryland, Isacks.

The standing committees of the Senate were appointed on the 7th, in accordance with the following resolution, offered by Mr. Chambers, of Maryland,—the Senate was engaged a whole day, in electing the committees:

Resolved, That, in the appointment of the Standing Committees, the Senate will proceed by severally nominating and appointing each member, and the first member appointed to each Committee, shall be considered the Chairman of said Committee.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Sandford, Tazewell, Macon, Bell, and Chambers.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, (of Md.) Holmes, White, Smith, (of S. C.) and Chase.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Johnston, (of Lou.) Silsbee, Edwards, Woodbury, and Rowan.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Clayton, Reed, and Knight.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Willey, Branch, Bouligny, Bateman, and Rodney.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Harrison, Chandler, Benton, Johnson, (of Ky.) and Marks.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Chandler, Branch, Knight, Harrison, and Findlay.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Williams, Kane, Robbins, and Seymour.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, King, Eaton, Thomas, and Reed.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, King, Edwards, Hendricks, and Johnston, (of Louisiana.)

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Clayton, Bateman, and Cobb.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Van Buren, Berrien, Holmes, Robbins, and Seymour.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson (of Kentucky,) Thomas, Branch, Findlay, and Silsbee.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Noble, Marks, Cobb, Chase, and Willey.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Noble, Eaton, Rowan, and Bouligny.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Kane, Hendricks, and Williams.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Bateman, and Rodney.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Cadmus, Capt. Allyn, from Havre, French papers to the 1st ult. have been received.

Captain Allyn was at Lagrange on the 24th of October, and left General Lafayette in good health.

Sir Walter Scott arrived in Paris in company with Thomas Moore, on the 29th October.

Greece.—The Perservance steam vessel arrived at Napoli on the 15th of September, and was purchased by the Greek Government for *l*15,000.

Lord Cochrane, so far from having abandoned the cause of Greece, is said to be expecting, at Marseilles, a frigate built in the United States, to embark for the Morea.

The Greeks, it appears, will have another Egyptian expedition to contend with. A fleet of 27 vessels of war, with transports, &c. was to sail from Alexandria about the beginning of October.

A letter of the 23d of September, from Smyrna, contains the following: "The Captain Pacha is still detained near Foches, and a part of the fleet is at Mytelene, where his vessels, which suffered severely in the late actions, are undergoing repair. Ibrahim Pacha is waiting for reinforcements from Alexandria, and his detachments scour the Morea in every direction, without meeting with resistance."

Another action took place between the Persians and Russians on the 25th Sept. The latter were attacked near Elizabethpool by the Persians, under the command of Abbas Mirza and his two sons. Their army consisted of 14,000 Infantry, about 20,000 cavalry, and 26 pieces of Artillery; but after a short action they were completely routed, with the loss of 1,100 privates, and a number of officers, and abandoned their baggage. The Russians had a Cossack Col. two other officers, and 43 privates killed, and 250 wounded. A despatch from Gen. Yermoloff, anouncing this event, was received at St. Petersburg 14th Oct. when an illumination and rejoicing took place.

AFRICA.

The London Quarterly review says—"We have seen a letter from Mr. Hixsten, the merchant who accompanied Captain Clapperton, to Katungo, (Africa,) and who had returned to the coast, relating, that, before his departure from that city, he had received intelligence that Clapperton, on his approach to the frontiers of Barghoo, which border on Bello's dominions, had been met by the sovereign of that country, at the head of 500 horsemen, to conduct him to his capital. The letter states that it was highly probable Mr. Dickson, who had proceeded from Dahomey, was already at Saccatoo. We have now, therefore, every reason to hope that the interior of Northern Africa, beyond the Great Desert, will no longer remain a *Terra Incognita.*"

ENGLISH BOASTING.

A letter from an American in England, dated September 30th, states that His Most Gracious Majesty of the three Kingdoms "has been pleased to approve of the 85th Regiment of Foot of the King's Light Infantry Regiment, bearing on its colors, &c. the word "*Bladensburg*," in commemoration of its distinguished conduct in the action on the heights above Bladensburg on the 24th of Aug. 1814." The writer says, very justly, "they must have been much at a loss for a victory to have selected this *word* as a memento of their glory." We wonder whether His Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to approve of the *word* "*New Orleans*," for the colors, &c of those troops who were in a certain other American action—that is, those of them who returned to tell the news; for a goodly number of them, as Darby says, were "left like stuck pigs, bleeding in their glory."

Augusta Chronicle.

Ireland.—A letter from a gentleman in the North of Ireland to his friend in Washington, dated September 23d, 1826, says:

"Ireland is now in a bad state. Linen cloth and yarn are very low, and no demand for either. We had very bad crops of flax and oats, on account of the unusually dry summer. We have had no rain since the month of May, of any signification—cattle are dying in every direction for want of water."

Cobbett.—This political whirligig has taken up the defence of king Ferdinand of Spain, and the eulogy of his subjects. Among other ridiculous assertions, he says the mass of the people of Spain are better off, better fed, and better clothed, than the people of any other country in Europe, and much better than the people of England are. He says, "I applaud the King of Spain. I do not much like weasels, but I hate rats, and therefore I say success to the weasels;" and concludes his essay with an anathema upon the Quakers, whom he accuses of defrauding the British people by monopolizing all the *tea*, that is imported by the East India Company.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 26, 1826.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it has hitherto occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. t47

☞ For the purpose of affording the workmen employed in this office a short respite from the almost ceaseless labors which the business imposes on them, to participate in the festivities of CHRISTMAS, the Western Carolinian is issued to day, (Saturday,) in anticipation of our regular day of publication, *Tuesday*. Tuesday's date, however, is inserted.

☞ We are requested to mention, that the Rev. *Humphrey Posey*, of the Baptist Church, from Haywood county, will preach at the Court House in this town, on Wednesday next, the 27th inst.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On yesterday, (the 25th December) the Legislature of this state convened in Raleigh, in accordance with the new arrangement, made at the last session. What important subjects will occupy the deliberations of the present session, we can only conjecture from the experience of the past. It is probable the subject of the Judiciary will not pass unnoticed. The Superior Court, as now constituted, is, to some of the counties, worse than a denial of justice. The "law's delay" has ever been one among the grievous ills of life; but under our present judiciary system, justice is not only *delayed*, but what is worse, we are continually tantalized with false hopes. It is a waste of time to enact laws, where they cannot be put in execution,—they remain a dead letter on the statute book, to many of the large counties of this State.

But the evils of the present system are becoming so grievous to the large counties, that it is probable the legislature will do something this session to remedy them. If nothing else be done, perhaps the superior dockets may be relieved of the Equity business, which can be committed to a branch of the Supreme Court, to be located in Salisbury, or elsewhere.

Another subject which may probably engage the attention of the Legislature, is that of the Banks, again. We hope, however, if that subject is broached this session, it will not be in so "questionable a shape" as was Mr. Martin's bill at the last: it was a complete medley in all its features;—with a scrap from the bank law of South-Carolina; a little from the U. S. bank; some of its provisions from our state banks; and the rest concocted, perhaps, from his own brain,—the whole promising a rich harvest of depreciation and uncertainty in our currency. But Mr. Martin remains at home this session; and unless his mantle has fallen on some kindred spirit in the present legislature, we hope his bank project will also stay at home.

The subject of Internal Improvements, may also come again before the legislature. The *Board*, no doubt, will give us another report; which, if it answers no other beneficial purpose, will furnish a *profitable* job of printing for brother Gales at Raleigh. Our late "Chief *Civil* Engineer" is, however, no more with us, to build locks, make sluices, remove sand-bars, and open rivers, by a few flourishes of his *pen*. His last season's achievements have been among the Creeks and Cherokees,—where, had he been during the last six years, the *receipts* into the treasury of North-Carolina would have exhibited a different ratio to the *expenditures* thereof, to what they do now,—and the people of the state would, probably, have enjoyed as great facilities for taking their produce to market, as now.

It is altogether problematical whether the subject of a *Convention*, to amend the Constitution of the State, will be agitated in the legislature this session. But if it is not, the People ought not to lose sight of this important matter. The manner in which the principle of *representation* is fixed in North-Carolina, is an anomaly in the political history of the U. States. The pertinacious spirit in which the *minority* persist in forcing this principle on the *majority*, has no parallel, except in the arbitrary assumptions of the *Holy Alliance*. How long the People of the West will continue to be thus politically *ridden* by the *minority* of the East, rests with *themselves* to say. They can emancipate themselves from the aristocracy which governs the state, if they will unite, and go hand and hand in the political reformation. The *cause* would be as righteous a one as that in which the great Christian Reformers, *Luther* and *Calvin*, were engaged two centuries ago.

We are pleased to learn from the Raleigh Register, that the Editors of that paper have come to the determination daily to attend both branches of the Legislature of this state, at its present session, in order to report a more full and faithful account of the proceedings than has hitherto been done. This additional evidence, on the part of the editors of the Register, of a desire to afford their readers, and the people of the state, all the information practicable in regard to what our legislative servants are doing for us, will, we doubt not, be met by an additional patronage from the citizens, which will amply compensate the Editors for all the labor and expense consequent on the new arrangement.

It is our purpose, during this session of the Legislature, to devote a greater portion of our paper to the publication of its proceedings, than we have formerly done; and we shall be under the necessity of depending mostly on the Register and Star, for a detail of those proceedings; and will here take occasion to acknowledge, in advance, our obligations to the Editors of those papers. We shall, also, occasionally, perhaps, publish such facts and speculative views as we may receive from correspondents at the seat of government.

Life of Gen. Jackson.—We notice, in the Washington Telegraph, proposals for publishing a biography of Andrew Jackson, by Henry Lee. The work will be a duodecimo volume, with an engraved likeness of Jackson, price $1 50.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, a Clintonian paper, says: "It never has been the intention of Gov. Clinton, or his friends, to oppose Mr. Adams at the *next* election." No; we were well persuaded, without this declaration from New-York, that Gov. Clinton has the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency too much at heart, to offer against Mr. Adams at the coming election, when it is known to the nation, (and to the *world*, we might say) that the General will be brought forward,—and, as heretofore, will be supported *by the people.*

Mr. Lyon, proprietor of the Cheraw Spectator, offers his printing establishment for sale, wishing to migrate towards the setting sun, whither swarms of people from the old Atlantic States are wending their way every season.

U. S. Bank Stock.—A tax of 7½ per cent. on the profits of all Stock in the U. S. Bank owned by residents of South-Carolina, has been imposed by the Legislature of that state.

A town meeting has been held in Augusta, Georgia, to regulate the *discount* at which North-Carolina Bank Bills shall be taken there. This unneighborly proceeding seems to have been induced by the circumstance of a North-Carolina gentleman (or gentlemen) being in Augusta with the intention of purchasing cotton, which was to be paid for in bills on our banks. Some of the mercantile houses in Augusta combined to prevent North-Carolina money being taken at a less discount than *five per cent!* We cannot but believe these measures are ill-advised on the part of the Georgians: motives of envy seem to actuate them, in their attempts to depreciate the value of the circulating medium of a sister state.

Col. John Taylor, of Columbia, has been elected Governor of South-Carolina, by the legislature of that state: the vote was,

For Taylor, . . .	113
Gen. Thomas Carr, .	49
Majority for Taylor,	64

John Tyler has been re-elected Governor of Virginia, without opposition.

Seamen.—A public meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, in this state, was held on the 8th inst. at which a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial, to be presented to Congress at its present session, praying that more adequate relief may be afforded to sick and disabled seamen.

The Washington (N. C.) Herald, attempts to correct us, in regard to Mrs. Wills' (*editress* of the Edenton Gazette) being an "Adams *man*," as Maj. Noah has it. The Herald says the late proprietor and editor, (husband to the present) was decidedly opposed to Mr. Adams; and from hence infers that the Gazette is still an anti-administration paper. Now we shall not be at all displeased, if it turns out that the Herald's *inference* is correct, and our assertion mere guess-work: but we must be permitted to say, that, let editor Wills have been as "decidedly opposed" to Mr. Adams as he might, his *paper* certainly never afforded any evidence of such opposition. And if, since the Widow's name has been at its head, the Gazette has shown any deviation from its former negative character, it has been in its subserviency to "the powers that be." Are we "mistaken" in this respect?

The Senate of Georgia has passed resolutions instructing their Senators in Congress, to prefer complaints against the President—1, For not removing Col. Crowell. 2, For not having Gen. Gaines arrested and tried, for his insults to the Georgia authorities.

Extract of a letter dated, Washington, Dec. 4.

"I learn, from an authentic source, that the Correspondence respecting the West India Trade has been rather warm, between our Minister and the British Government. I conceived this might be of some interest to you, as probably these *warm* letters will not appear at present." *Richmond Enquirer.*

William Fitzgerald, Esq. having resigned his seat as a member of the house of representatives, was this day elected solicitor-general of the 16th solicitorial district. *Nashville Whig, 25th ult.*

New York Election.—The N. Y. Statesman calls Mr. Rochester the *national administration candidate*, for governor of New York, and attributes the great opposition to Gov. Clinton, to the influence of Mr. Clay and other members of the administration. Mr. Rochester, the Panama Secretary, is a friend of Mr. Clay.

The Legislature of Ohio, at their last session, passed a law, taxing *Lawyers* and *Physicians* in a sum not less than *five* nor more than *fifty* dollars per head, as the Court of Common Pleas in each county in their discretion might levy. The Court in Cincinnati ordered five dollars to be levied and collected from each one, which has been the occasion of a very large meeting of the two professions in Cincinnati. The meeting in an able report, pronounced the law to be unconstitutional, and have determined to resist the payment of the tax until a decision can be had by the Supreme Court.

The Senate of Tennessee, now in session, has rejected a bill for the establishment of a Penitentiary in that State.

The author of the "Torch Light," is said to be Mr. Geyer of St. Louis.

British Extravagance.—The Duke of Devonshire, British ambassador to Russia, gave a splendid fete at Moscow in honor of the coronation of the emperor of Russia, which cost, it is said, $260,000. Men of all nations were present, many of them glittering in gold and silver, ribbons and crosses. Some thousands of tapers shed a brilliant light over three rows of tables, at which upwards of 500 persons sat down at once to supper. The ball room was 60 feet long and 50 wide, richly decorated, and lighted up with hundreds of wax lights and chandeliers. Here the emperor and empress, dukes and duchesses, ambassadors and courtiers, Europeans & Asiatics, danced and revelled until 3, and some of them until 7 o'clock in the morning. The American minister was among the guests.

Hampshire Gazette.

Lotteries in England.—We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser that the last lottery authorized by the British government was to be drawn on the 18th of October; and that it had been absolutely determined that this should be the last of lotteries in that kingdom. *ib.*

Nonsense.—The young ladies at the Bethlehem school, Pa. 'wishing to demonstrate their profound respect for Mrs. Adams,' the president's lady, have presented to her "a specimen of ornamental ribband work," and Mrs. Louisa Catharine Adams has expressed her admiration of the work, and returned her "grateful thanks for the honor thus conferred" on her. *ib.*

Strange apple tree.—Mr Sylvanus Harris, Jr. of Vernon, Vt. publishes the following in the Brattleboro' paper—"I have an apple tree that blossomed in May, June, July, August, September and October last, and had six growths of apples, as many of my neighbors will attest to. The first growth came to maturity like other apples; the other growths had no seeds in them, but grew as fast as any apples." *ib.*

European Slavery.—Many millions of the peasants of Austria and Russia are in a state of slavery. They are bound to live and labor and die where they were born, and are bought and sold with the estate of their lords. We learn that lands in Russia and Russian Poland are not sold according to their extent, but according to the number of peasants which are attached to them. The question is, not how many acres an estate consists of, but how many serfs are there on it. In Volhinia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, the lands sell at the rate of 800 francs (150 dollars) for each serf attached to the glebe. *ib.*

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 13.

The Cotton Market.—The accounts from Europe by the packet ship York, are unfavorable, and have occasioned a considerable decline here. We now quote at 8½ to 9 cents.

It is supposed that a much greater number of bales has been sold here than has ever been known thus early; and it is still coming in in large quantities.

Observer.

Negro Dick was hanged near the jail in this town on Saturday last. We understand he evinced great firmness and resignation, and that he confessed his guilt of the crime of which he was convicted. When first let off, the rope broke, and he fell; but another being procured, he ascended by a ladder, and was then launched into eternity. We learn that a large concourse of persons, male and female, old and young, white and black, were present, many of them from Sampson, from whence the culprit was brought. *ib.*

N. Carolina Notes.—In New York, 2½ to 3 per cent. discount. Philadelphia, 2½ per cent. Norfolk, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Richmond, 2¼ to 2½ per cent. Petersburg, 1¼ to 1½ per cent. Charleston, 1¼ to 2 per cent—at the latest dates. *ib.*

Speaking of *Gen. Washington's* remarkably muscular strength, P. Henry used to mention, that the General once threw a dollar, from the bottom of the chasm under the Natural bridge, on to the bridge, a perpendicular height of 212 feet. Mr. Henry said, that none of the other numerous attempts to do this, ever succeeded.

Boston Gazette.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held lately in Philadelphia. In the *House of Bishops*, there were present, eight Prelates, including every Member of the Bench, with the exception of one, said to have been detained by sickness. There were clerical and lay Deputies from fifteen of the States. The National Gazette says:

"The Convention was opened with divine service, and a sermon by the Bishop of South Carolina, Mr. Bowen.

The subject which almost exclusively occupied the two first days of the session, proved at last to be, in the opinion of the House, entirely *extraneous* to its proper sphere of power and duty. It was a proposal, by a reverend gentleman from South Carolina, to receive, under the patronage and protection of the Convention, an Association for the purpose of printing and disseminating standard and theological books. The usefulness of the design was generally, perhaps universally, admitted, but the expediency and propriety of the Convention's adopting it, although maintained with ardor and eloquence, by the reverend proposer especially, and a few other gentlemen, were negatived by a majority.

The next object of attention was the report of a committee appointed at the last Convention, to prepare a compilation of Hymns, for the use of the churches. A question arose upon the propriety of introducing so great a number,—some of which were alleged to be exceptionable, in doctrine as well as dress,—without a further opportunity for examination and criticism. A constitutional point, supposed to be involved, was also raised, and argued with ingenuity on both sides, viz: whether it was competent to the House to adopt them at this Convention, or their duty to leave them for the final consideration and decision of the next? They had received the sanction of the House of Bishops, and all objections being overruled, they were adopted by the deputies, and consequently have the entire sanction of the Convention, according to the constitutional construction of the majority.

A proposition from the Bishops, to introduce alterations in relation to the proportions of scripture, and the psalter, in the daily services, in the office of Confirmation, &c., with a rubric to enforce the use of the ante-communion service, as it is called, presented a theme of discussion most ardent and animated, and of the longest continuance. The alterations were adopted by the vote of a large majority; but they remain to be finally accepted or rejected by the next Convention, after they have been made known to the State Conventions, according to a wise and prudent provision of the constitution of the church, intended and well calculated to produce deliberation, and prevent hasty measures, in concerns of grave and lasting importance."

Dunning Justified.—A certain old Roman used to say, that good debts became bad ones by not being called for.

At the Belvedere, N. J. Oyer and Terminer, one Mr. Adam Cool was convicted of an assault upon one Catharine Berry, and fined one dollar, and costs. The assault consisted in putting his arm around her neck, and kissing her. Now, we think this was a very *warm* act for Mr. Adam *Cool*.

A vein of TOPAZ has been found in Connecticut. The crystals hitherto found are sometimes of a reddish yellow; but generally colourless.

Rats stuffed with Gold, or the Robbery of the Russian Mint.

When Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, was in England, and viewing the mint, he observed there was no preventing the robbing of the mint in his country, for they used every precaution—the workmen came in naked, worked naked, and went out naked, notwithstanding it was pilfered; when it was discovered that the men killed the rats and *stuffed* them with gold, which they threw over the wall, and, after finishing their work, took the *seasoning* forthwith; and thus robbed the State.

MR. MONROE'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Monroe has published a Memoir on the subject of his claim on the United States, in which he urges anew his title to compensation for extraordinary expenses and services in Europe. It is an interesting paper. From the following extract, it appears that Mr. Monroe was present in Paris at a most interesting crisis of the French Revolution, and was an eye witness of the attack on the sections which Barras directed, and in which Bonaparte distinguished himself, at the commencement of his career.

"I was the first minister who had been presented to the Republic; had beheld three great movements against them—those of Germinal, of Prairial, and Vendemiria—in the latter of which Barras commanded the National Guard, and Napoleon Bonaparte acted under him. This occurred at the moment when the convention was engaged in the act of transferring the government from itself to the Directory and to the two Counsels. I was in the Hall of the Convention just before the attack commenced, and retired from it at the instance and under the guidance of some of the members, who led me through the Carrousel, by their cannon, whose matches were lighted, bearing up towards the street Richelieu, where those of the sections were posted, and lighted against them. I had scarcely passed the latter, when the action commenced, at about four o'clock, P. M. and which continued till ten at night. No other citizen of our Union held the same relation to them."

JUDGE MURPHEY'S LOTTERY.

We have been advised from Hillsborough, that, owing to a failure on the part of several Agents to report the number of tickets sold, the Commissioner has been compelled to postpone the drawing a few weeks. Returns were coming in every mail; and a confident belief was entertained, that the drawing would commence early in January. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are again requested to transmit, immediately, to Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough, a list of the tickets which remain in their hands unsold. 83

☞ On Sunday, the 17th inst. the Reverend JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, preached his valedictory sermon to the people in connexion with that church, preparatory to entering on the discharge of his labors as Principal of the Raleigh Academy, to which situation he has lately been elected; on which occasion, a very numerous auditory attended divine service. The sermon, both in matter and manner, was affectionate and pathetic; and evinced the evangelical goodness of the speaker's heart, the fervor of his piety, and the sincerity of his concern for the future well-being of the people lately under his charge.

So affecting was the address that the eyes of nearly the whole assembly were suffused with tears. This fact, alone, is powerfully evincive of the affectionate regard cherished by our citizens for their late amiable Pastor; and, moreover, it furnishes a pleasing evidence, that the apostolic labors of that gentleman have been eminently instrumental in working out a great moral and religious reformation among us.

We but faintly respond to the voice of a large community, when, in the sincerity of our heart, we pray that temporal peace and competence, and the benedictions of heaven, may be vouchsafed to this holy apostle of God, whithersoever his destiny may lead him,—cheering his walk, and assuaging this world's cares and perplexities, during the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage.

Married.

In this town, on the 21st inst. by Wm. H. Horah, Esq. Mr. Francis Pinkston to Miss Sarah Bose.

In this county, on the 7th inst. by R. N. Fleming, Esq. Mr. Arthur Neely to Miss Isabella Welch, daughter of Mr. John Welch, all of this county.

In Orange county, on Sunday the 3d instant, Mr. John Steel, aged 14 years, to Miss Nancy Woody, aged 30 years!

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Nancy Crump, consort of Mr. Stephen Crump, in the 57th year of her age. Also, on Rocky River, on the 11th inst. Mrs. Sarah Smith, relict of John Smith, Esq. aged 62 years. Also, in Montgomery county, on the 17th inst. Miss Polly Rice, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rice, aged 23 years.

In Rutherford county, on the 9th December, Isabella Goforth, wife of Preston Goforth, in the 43rd year of her age. In her death, society has lost a valuable member, her husband an affectionate companion, and her eight children an indulgent parent, to lament their irreparable loss. Also, the same evening, and within one half mile of the same place, Rebecca Watson, wife of William Watson, about 70 years old. She has left a husband, eight children, and a number of relations, to lament their loss. She was long a professor of religion, in the Presbyterian order, and her pious walk leaves no doubt of a happy change. [COMMUNICATED.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 13.

Cotton, $8 50 a 9 00; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $6 a 6½; wheat, $1 a 1 10; whiskey, 45 a 50; peach brandy, 60 a 75; apple do. 45 50; corn, 50 a 70; bacon, 14 a 15; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90 per bush.; molasses, 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 18 19; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, [illegible], $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 60 a 75; tallow, 10; beeswax, 26 a 27; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 a 6½ pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, $4 a 4½, manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 11.

Cotton, S. Island, 1[illegible] a 24; stained do. 8 a 10; Maine and Santee, 16 a 19 cts.; short staple, 9 a 10½ cents; Whiskey, 42 a 43 cents; Bacon, 9 a 10; Hams, 11 a 11½; Lard, 9 a 10½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Inf. to good, 13 a 16.

North-Carolina Bank Bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1½ dis.

Cottons.—In Uplands, the business done was fair, demand being good. The stock is light, our Rivers being so low, as not to admit its coming to market freely. The inquiry this week has been principally for fine qualities, middling qualities rather more neglected. We continue quotations (9 a 10½,) though a few lots, fancy brands and of superior quality, have been sold at a ½ to 1 cent above our highest quotation—we quote nothing above common price.

Flour.—In this article, there has been no material change, we quote the best at 6 a $6½ by small parcels, large lots probably would not command over $6. A large lot Baltimore wharf Flour was sold at $5½.

Bagging.—Considerable has been done in this article, at 22 to 24 cents.

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick: other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, Jr.
EDWARD [illegible],
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
Committee.

42 *December [illegible].*

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the late [illegible], deceased, in this county, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of January next, and continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of, the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,
Corn, and other Grain,
Hay, and various kinds of [illegible]

And a large quantity of other property, not necessary here to enumerate.

Also, at the same time and place, [illegible] NEGROES will be hired, for twelve months. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 19, [illegible].

Lincolnton Female Academy.

THE Trustees, with pleasure, inform the public, that they have employed Miss *Maria Allyn*, from New York, as principal of the Institution. The Academy is a new and elegant brick building sufficiently large to accommodate from 75 to 100 pupils. The trustees believe that Miss Allyn is qualified to teach all the useful and ornamental branches of female education that are usually taught in this part of the country; and they are determined to use every reasonable exertion to render satisfaction to all who may patronize the Institution. The exercises of tuition will commence on Monday, the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

JOSEPH E. BELL, *Secretary.*

Dec. [illegible].

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having engaged as Teacher for the ensuing year, will open his School again in [illegible], on the [illegible] of January next.

The course of instruction contemplated for this School, will embrace all the parts necessary to form a good English Education, and the Latin Language. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five and a half months each, at the end of which there will be a public examination of the Pupils, and a vacation of two weeks.

Price of tuition will be [illegible] per session, payable in advance. It is desirable that all pupils intended for the school, should begin with the commencement of the session, and that none should be engaged for a less time than a whole session. Those who engage for a shorter time, must expect to pay an additional price.

[illegible]

All the diffidence arising from an humble sense of his abilities, and a high sense of the responsibilities involved in the engagement, is felt by the advertiser, in submitting his services to the public as an instructor of youth. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible]

[illegible], Dec. [illegible].

Greensborough Academy.

THE exercises of this Academy, which were closed on the [illegible] inst. by an examination of the Students [illegible], will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. [illegible]

[illegible]

The necessary expenses of a student here, per session, are as follows:

1st. For boarding,—lodging, firewood, washing and candles, included [illegible]

2d. For tuition in the Greek and Latin Languages—writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. included [illegible]

If accompanied with Algebra, or Geometry, or any of the higher branches of Mathematics [illegible]

The situation of the village is healthy and pleasant, and the inducements to dissipation are but few. Students may be prepared here for admission into the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University of this State. Those who wish to prepare for admission into either of these classes in the University should make it known when they apply for admission into the Academy.

E. W. CARUTHERS.

Greensborough, N. C.

Dec. 15, [illegible].

Frederick T. Christman.

GRATEFUL for past favors, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in the friends and customers in the line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him: [illegible]

[illegible]

Hillsborough Academy.

THE undersigned Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, having engaged William J. Bingham as principal of this institution, take great pleasure in recommending the school to the patronage of the public. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LEATHER.

[illegible]

SOLE LEATHER.

[illegible]

Factorage & Commission

[illegible]

Taken up and Committed

[illegible]

The Muse.

THE WORLD.

Friend after friend departs,
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,—
Beyond the reign of death,—
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upwards and expire?

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines,
Till all are pass'd away;
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

◆

RELIGION.

How sweetly on yon tranquil stream
The setting sun imparts his ray,
Which bath reflects the softest beam,
And glows when it has pass'd away.

More sweetly far, when death draws nigh,
Religion casts her soothing light,
Shed on the spirit's opening eye
Her beam immortal, pure and bright.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

Family Worship, well conducted, teaches children religion by almost insensible degrees. While they surround the altar of God, divine instruction "drops as the rain, and distils as the dew." Such worship, too, unites parents and the children in bonds of inseparable attachment. They humble themselves together before God, and their common interests are spread before Him. The children observe the movings of a father's love, and concern for their immortal welfare;—they imagine that they feel he is a Christian, that he is a friend of God, that he has an interest at the throne of Grace, and they will love, and reverence, and obey him; they are made familiar with the truths of the Bible, and these truths, if followed, will be their safeguard through life, and their guide to Heaven. And when they have children committed to them, they will train them up also "in the way they should go,"—and thus the influence of the pious father will descend from generation to generation.

◆

A BIT OF ADVICE.

It has been ascertained, with a considerable degree of accuracy, that there is annually consumed in this State, New Hampshire, 1,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits, wines, &c. distilled among us, and imported from the West Indies and Europe.

The cost of this poisonous liquid cannot be calculated at less than $1 per gallon; taking all sorts, from old Madeira, or Cogniac, to potato whiskey; and a great portion of it is drunk by the gill, with the profits of the dram shop; and in a variety of compound forms, such as punch, toddy, flip, sling, bitters, &c. &c. At this rate, it costs the State annually $1,000,000! An enormous sum!! [illegible] hundredths of which is unnecessary.

But not a word, then, about taxes, salaries, lawyers, courts, or women's extravagance. Your government, your courts, your clergymen, your schools, your lawyers, and your poor, do not cost near so much as one paltry article, which does you little or no good, but is more destructive of your lives than famine or the sword.

I will tell you how to pay your taxes, without feeling them.

1st. Pay no lawyers.

You say lawyers have too high fees. I say they have not. They cost me not one farthing. [illegible] I have always [illegible], and lawyers' fees will be no trouble at all. If I want a new coat, or my wife wants a new gown, we agree to wear the old ones until we have got cash or produce to pay for them. When we buy we pay in hand—we get things cheaper than our neighbours—[illegible] never [illegible]—and we have no lawyer's fees to pay.

2dly. I allow my family but two gallons of rum a year. This is enough for my family, and too much for most of them. I drink cider and beer of my own manufacture; and my wife makes excellent beer I assure you. I advise you all to do the same. I am astonished at you good folks. Not a mechanic or a labourer goes to work for a merchant, but he carries home a bottle of rum. Not a load of wood comes to town, but a gallon bottle is tied to the cart stake, to be filled with rum. Scarcely a woman comes to town with tow cloth, but she has a wooden gallon bottle in one side of her saddle-bags, to be filled with rum. A stranger would think you to be a nation of Indians, by your thirst for the paltry liquor.

3dly. Never buy any useless clothing.

Keep a good suit for Sundays and other public days, but let your common wearing apparel be good substantial cloths and linens of your own manufacture. Let your wives and daughters lay aside their plumes. Feathers and fripperies suit the Cherokees; but they little become the fair daughters of America.

My countrymen, I am not trifling with you; I am serious. You feel the facts I state; you know you are poor, and ought to know the fault is all your own. Are you not satisfied with the food this country affords? The beef, the pork, the wheat, the corn, the butter, the cheese, the cider, the beer, the luxuries which are heaped in profusion upon our tables? If not, you must expect to be poor. In vain do you wish for mines of gold and silver. A mine would be the greatest curse that could befall this country. There is gold enough in the world, and if you have not enough of it, it is because you consume all you earn, in useless food and drink. In vain do you wish to increase the quantity of cash by a mine or by paper emmissions. Should it rain millions of joes into your chimnies, on your present system of expenses you would still have no money. It would leave it in streams. Trifle not with serious subjects, nor spend your breath in empty wishes—reform—economize. This is the whole of your political duty. You may reason, speculate, complain, raise mobs, spend life in railing at Congress and your rulers; but unless you import less than you export, unless you spend less than you earn, you will eternally be poor.

New Hampshire Journal.

◆

EARTHQUAKES.

"Some years ago, immediately after a shock of a tremendous earthquake had alarmed the inhabitants of Grenada, the conversation at the Governor's table turned upon the latent cause of such an awful phenomenon. After every one of the company had assigned to it a different cause, an old domestic was asked her ideas upon the subject. She replied that she thought the Great God was passing by, and that the earth made him obeisance!

"This reply was striking, and discovered a bright spark of intellect in an untutored mind. It reminds us of that sublime passage in the Psalms, 'He looketh on the earth, and it trembleth; he toucheth the hills, and they smoke.'

"Montgomery, in his poem entitled the Thunder Storm, has a similar thought:

'Hear ye not his chariot wheels,
As the mighty thunder rolls?
Nature, startled Nature reels,
From the centre to the poles;
Tremble!—Ocean, Earth, and Sky!
Tremble!—*God is passing by.*

"While earthquakes have doubtless some important use in the natural world, they may also stand committed with the moral system of divine providence and mercy.

"A merchant in Tennessee observed, during the earthquakes in 1811 and 1812, that before these took place, *he used to sell ten packs of cards where he sold one Bible; now he sold ten Bibles where he sold one pack of cards!*"

◆

Extraordinary Fact.—A piece of iron 2 3-4 inches long, and 2 1-4 ounces in weight, (the breech of a musket that burst in discharging it,) was lately extracted, at our Infirmary, from the *eye* of a poor man, named Robert Peters, a small farmer, residing at Leeswood, near Mold, in Flintshire, after having endured the most excruciating pain for a period of *four years and ten months, during which it remained in his head!* The man is now as well in health as he ever was in his life. He is completely blind of both eyes.

English paper.

◆

"Of all actions of a man's life his marriage does least concern other people; yet of all actions of our life, it is most meddled with by other people."

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.

From the report yesterday made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, it appears that the application and expenditure of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of November 1826, has been,

For Printing	$43,484 64
Stationary for the House	6,767 00¾
for the office	265 05½
Binding books	1,300
Fuel	1,350 50
Newspapers for 1st Session 19th Congress	2,978 52
do. previous session	66 63
Keeping Post office	1,172
New Furniture and repair of old	369 98
Services of horses and messengers	8,506 50
Miscellaneous articles	8,427 98½

Six clerks are employed, with a yearly compensation of $1500 each, and a Chief clerk whose salary is $1800.

Washington Telegraph.

◆

A *Gymnasium* for *ladies* has been established in Boston. The New York Times suggests that "if this kind of education becomes general, it will be necessary that the militia should be more strictly disciplined, and strengthened by numbers and frequent drilling.

◆

FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST.

Blarney.—This is the name of a castle, about three miles from Cork Adjoining to the inhabited mansion, there was formerly a large square tower, with a winding stone staircase to the top; the floors were all gone, but the stone roof was entire; it was the custom here for all strangers who ascended to the top of the tower, to creep on their hands and knees to the corner stone of the highest pinnacle, and kiss the same; by virtue of which, the parties ever after were said to be endowed with extraordinary powers of loquacity and persuasion. Though nobody could have believed that kissing the stone had any such effect, the custom was followed, through innocent mirth, and it accordingly became a common saying at Cork, of any prattling fellow, "he has been at Blarney;" and hence the phrase, "none of your blarney."

◆

From a Macon (Geor.) Paper.

Col. Brearly, agent for the emigrating party of the Creek Indians, is at present here. The number of these Indians, who have engaged to remove, is about eight hundred, and increasing—it is sanguinely expected that a much greater number than has hitherto been supposed willing to remove, will go to the west of the Mississippi The inducements to an Indian of a rifle and blanket, with a portion of ready money, when arrived there, aided by the officers of the General Government, are such that even the great influence exercised over them by the hostile chiefs is scarcely sufficient to retain them in a country where they are every day more closely approached by the white population.

◆

Murder.—A letter from Southampton county, Va. dated the 27th ultimo, to a gentleman in Norfolk, states, that, on the 24th, Mrs. *Shields*, of that county, was killed, in the absence of her husband, by her own servant, a young negro woman, without the least provocation After committing the murder, she dragged the body about 300 yards, and concealed it in a swamp, where it was found on the 26th The negro has confessed her guilt, and is now in confinement.

Raleigh Star.

◆

Tho' the [illegible] of health has abandon'd my cheek,
And hope with her evergreen song fled from my view,
Yet disease only conquers this poor faded form!
The heart's green affection it cannot subdue.

◆

Powdering the hair took its rise in 1614, from some ballad singers at a fair in Europe, who powdered themselves to look the more ridiculous.

—

A Southern print, after mentioning a late duel with muskets and buckshot, at 30 paces, between two gentlemen in Mississippi, adds, "we are *happy* to learn that both were wounded; and hope that the *peppering* they received will do them no harm."

—

He who gets a good husband for his daughter, hath gained a son; and he who meets with a bad one hath lost a daughter.

—

In adversity man seeth himself abandoned by others; he findeth that all his hopes are centred within himself; he rouseth his soul, he encountereth his difficulties, and they yield before him.

—

A newspaper is an instrument which enables an individual to avail himself of the experience of the whole community.

—

Flattery and slander are so closely connected that where the one ends the other begins.

—

It was well observed by the sarcastic Greeks, that laws resembled spider's webs, which great flies broke through, while small ones were entangled. We see this every day.

CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his country customers, that he has received from London, an extensive supply of all kinds of *GOODS* in his line; together with a large assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES*, of all descriptions.

It is now well understood and acknowledged by some of the most respectable gentlemen in this state, who, until lately, sent for their *Clothes* to New-York and Philadelphia, but who now deal with the subscriber, that he can accommodate them as reasonable, and in as elegant style, as any person in either of the above cities. Some gentlemen have been in the habit of sending their measures to the North; the subscriber informs them that if they send them to him, he will have them equally, if not better fitted. His hands are all white and experienced workmen, to whom he gives high wages.

E. L. ROCHE,
Men's Mercer and Tailor, No. 9.
Broad street, opposite the U. S.
Bank, Charleston, S. C.

Nov. 29, 1826. 3t43

N. B. He will keep on hand a few suits of *Ready Made CLOTHES*, for the accommodation of such gentlemen as may want them for immediate use.

Coach Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN,

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends, and the public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business. He continues at his old stand, on Main street, next door north-east of the jail, in the town of Salisbury; and having erected a new blacksmith's shop, and hired an excellent blacksmith, is prepared to execute, entirely at his own shop, all orders for making *Carriages*, of all descriptions; *Gigs*, (pannel and stick) *Stage Coaches, &c.* Also, all orders for *Blacksmith's Work*, of every kind. He warrants his work to be done in the most durable and fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices. *Repairs*, of every description, shall be executed on very short notice.

The public are respectfully solicited to try his shop, as he feels certain he can please them.

Salisbury, Dec. 12, 1826. 6t46

Negroes for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Rowan, there will be sold, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January next,

7 or 8 likely young Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Peter H. Swink, dec. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. Other terms, on the day of sale. GEO. LOCKE, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 9, 1826. 2t42

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a *Tan Yard*, situated in the south western part of Iredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the *Tanning* and *Currying Business*; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, who he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly; and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. 37

November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

Masonic Celebration.

THE anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated at Statesville, by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, on the 27th of Dec. next. An address will be delivered by brother M. L. Hill. Brethren of neighboring Lodges are invited to attend.

JAMES THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

Nov. 22d, 1826. 4t42

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of John Tilley, in the county of Stokes, near the Virginia line, on Saturday the 25th of November last, a black HORSE, which is of the following description, to wit: a nicked tail, blind in the right eye, three white feet, with a small blaze in his face which extends down to the end of his nose; had a yoke on when he left, and about ten years old. It is presumed that the horse will aim to the Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba River, having been raised 16 miles the other side of that Ford, in Chester District, S. C. I will give the above reward to any person who will take up and secure the said horse, so that I can get him again, (having traded for the chance of him,) besides all reasonable expenses which may accrue for feeding and attending to him. JNO. BANNER.

Germanton, Dec. 13th, 1826. 3t43

Public Notice.

ON the night of the 5th inst. a dark bay mare was stolen from my premises, in Stokes county, on Dan river, 12 miles north of Stokes court-house: the mare was six years old, over 5 feet high, black mane and tail; no other marks recollected. I will give $25 for the mare and thief—so that the villain is confined in jail, and brought to justice; and all reasonable expenses paid. SAMUEL WELSH, Sen.

Nov. 12, 1826 6t42

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the *Tanning Business* immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of $ 00 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER.

October 18, 1826. 3mt46

Papers Lost.

THE subscriber lost a pack of NOTES, somewhere in Rowan, Cabarrus, or Mecklenburg: any person who might chance to find them, and will leave them with David Storke in Concord, shall receive a liberal compensation.

ROBERT PICKENS.

December 1, 1826, 2t43

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of *JOE*, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of *ANNIKY*, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, hallow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaser, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive $10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
34 HENRY CRESS.

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Haynes Morgan*, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, *Administrator.*

Mocksville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 3mt50

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of *James Dickey*, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B WILSON, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 23, 1826. 3mt52

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 7, 1826. 24

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826: David Blalock *vs.* Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *exparte*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, *Cl'k.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt50

State of North-Carolina, Wilkes county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: Vincent Reid *vs.* David Greer; original attachment: Summons as garnishees, William Judd, Joel Vannoy, John Tomlinson, and Thomas W. Wilson. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another State; it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be taken against him to the amount of plaintiff's demand.

Test: R. MARTIN, *Cl'k.*

November 12th, 1826. t44r

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Sessions, 1826: Benjamin Magness and John Roberts, admr's of Wm. Magness, *vs.* Joseph Magness; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Samuel Green, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, is not an inhabitant of this state; *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, appear at our next Court of pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered up against him and made final.

Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1826.

ISAAC CRATON, *c. c.*

Price adv. $3. 6t4

North Carolina, Buncombe county:

COUNTY Court, October term, 1826; James Greenlee *vs.* George and James Scott; Thos. Moore summoned as garnishee, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian" two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default.

8t43 Test: JOHN MILLER, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: James Kindall *vs.* John Freeman; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by the court; that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

JOHN B. MARTIN, *Cl'k.*

Price adv. $2 50. 6t42